

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>School Rule Development Committee</i> <i>Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda</i></p>
--

Decision Agenda Results for

March 15, 2005 (pages 2 – 8)

April 5, 2005 (pages 9 – 15)

Introduction: Presented in the table(s) below are proposals in response to identified topics or issues relating to environmental health and safety in schools. For each topic a brief statement of the resulting problem is provided, as well as citations for related reference materials or documents.

The proposals described are intended to capture the points of group discussion where ideas for addressing the problems have coalesced. Prior to voting on these proposals, the group will have the opportunity to “fine tune” the proposals. Then, for each proposal, the group will identify through the process of “Green, Yellow, & Red” voting, those proposals to forward to the School Rule Development Committee (SRDC). Each proposal will be measured by the group according to where in the regulatory framework they prefer to see the proposal implemented, in Rule or in Guidance.

Workgroup members will use color cards to indicate their preference on the proposals. A green card indicates a “yes or strong support” vote, a yellow card indicates “moderate support” and a red card indicates “no or no support.” For a proposal to be forwarded to the SRDC, two-thirds of the votes need to be green or yellow for a two-thirds majority.

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>3-15-05</u>		Number Present: 18			
		50% +1= 10	Two Thirds = 12		
Topic	Playgrounds				
Problem Statement	<p>There are currently no regulations governing playground safety in Washington State. The CPSC Handbook for Public Playground Safety and ASTM guidelines are the “standard of care” for playgrounds. In general, this guideline is used by schools, insurance pools, and LHJs when inspecting playgrounds and if there is review of plans for new or remodeled playgrounds. The OSPI/DOH K12 H&SG, section N has further guidance on operation and maintenance of safe playgrounds. CPSC also periodically issues safety alerts to update consumers on newly identified issues</p> <p>-WSRMP has significantly reduced claims related to playgrounds in the past few years by rigorous compliance with the CPSC guidelines.</p> <p>-In general, Schools require installation and equipment to meet CPSC/ASTM standards and be warranted as such by the manufacturer and installer.</p> <p>-There is concern with old equipment that predates the CPSC standards or adheres to older standards.</p> <p>-There is a concern that installation of playgrounds occurs without the required LHJ plan approval.</p> <p>-Maintenance, routine inspection, and proper supervision of playgrounds that meet CPSC / ASTM standards are the primary concerns if injuries are to be prevented. Maintenance of the surfacing material to specified depth and consistency is key.</p> <p>-Training / certification of inspectors is critical for a quality program.</p>				
Reference / Research	<p>Consumer Product Safety Commission <i>Handbook for Public Playground Safety</i>, 1997</p> <p>ASTM F 1487-01: Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use</p> <p>ASTM F 1292: Method to Test Impact Attenuation of Safety Surfacing for Playgrounds</p> <p>OSPI/DOH School Health & Safety Guide, N: Playgrounds, 1/03</p>				
Proposal A:	Recommend the development of a new section in WAC to address playgrounds & playground equipment. Specifically address requirements for existing facilities and the development of new facilities. Include the use of new and used equipment. Relate to the plan review portions of the WAC to assure that review & approval occurs in the planning process as appropriate.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	13	2	5
		Guidance	5	5	10
Desired Outcomes	<p>Playgrounds will not be neglected in school health and safety. Studies show that they can be a major source of injuries of school children, but that installation and maintenance in accordance with CPSC / ASTM standards greatly reduces injuries, along with proper supervision.</p>				

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: 3-15-05		Number Present: 18		
		50% +1= 10	Two Thirds = 12	
Proposal B:	Recommend prohibiting the installation of used or homemade playground equipment that has not been reviewed and approved by the LHJ or a CPSI, as consistent with the “standard of practice” for playground equipment.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
			GRN	YEL
		Rule	11	4
		Guidance	4	8
Desired Outcomes	This would emphasize the importance of playground safety issues to school children’s health and safety. The CPSC and ASTM guidance, the accepted standard of care, which are voluntary and periodically updated, would stay the standard of care.			
Proposal C:	Recommend that playground equipment & surfacing must be constructed to the ASTM standards and installed consistent with the manufacturer’s instructions and the CPSC guidelines.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
			GRN	YEL
		Rule	14	1
		Guidance	4	11
Desired Outcomes	The CPSC and ASTM guidance, the accepted standard-of-care, would be established as the official standard.			
Proposal D:	Recommend that DOH address training, qualifications and certification of school health and safety inspectors.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
			GRN	YEL
		Rule	10	5
		Guidance	5	9
Desired Outcomes	Would help assure that those persons conducting health and safety inspections are qualified to do so.			
Proposal E:	Recommend that compliance inspections of playgrounds be by Certified Playground Safety Inspectors.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
			GRN	YEL
		Rule	7	4
		Guidance	3	12
Desired Outcomes	Establishes a standard of knowledge and skill necessary to conduct compliance inspections.			

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>3-15-05</u>		Number Present: 20			
		50% +1= 11	Two Thirds = 14		
Topic	Contaminated Soils at Schools				
Problem Statement	<p>Past industrial, agricultural, mining, or construction activities can leave levels of contaminants in soils that could be hazardous to children who play on them; either through inhalation of contaminated dusts, ingestion of the dirt (particularly from dirty hands), or possibly dermal absorption. The primary concerns have been areas contaminated by lead from paint removal or leaded gasoline, the widespread contamination in Pierce and King Counties of lead & arsenic from the Tacoma Smelter Plume, and lead and arsenic contamination from pesticides used in apple orchards in the past.</p> <p>Ecology Points: 1) Arsenic and lead exposure is associated with a wide range of adverse health effects. 2) Schools can significantly reduce costs by integrating necessary soil cleanup measures with school design and construction. 3) Schools may be liable if they fail to address soil contamination. 4) The standard of practice for development projects is the conduction of due diligence reviews prior to property acquisition / development. 5) The Area-wide Soil Contamination Task Force in Washington State recommended the schools take steps to reduce the potential for exposure to contaminated soils.</p>				
Reference / Research	<p>Washington State Area Wide Soil Contamination Task Force Report, 6-30-03</p> <p>DOH, Office of Environmental Health Assessment Services, Hazards of Short-Term Exposure to Arsenic-Contaminated Soil, 1/99</p> <p>ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry), USDH&HS, Public Health Service, Analysis Paper: Impact of Lead-Contaminated Soil on Public Health, 5/92</p>				
Proposal A:	Recommend that the WAC require schools to conduct a Phase 1 Environmental Assessment and to evaluate the potential for soil contamination at proposed school sites, especially in areas to be used for playgrounds and sports / play fields. A soil sampling protocol should be based on this evaluation in accordance with accepted public health scientific protocols. Recommend that schools be required to integrate soil remediation into school design and construction planning.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	16	3	1
		Guidance	3	13	4
Desired Outcomes	Schools can reduce costs by integrating soil cleanup &/or remediation early in the design process. They need to know what the soil conditions are that they will be working with.				
Proposal B:	Recommend that soils in play areas of existing schools be evaluated if past practices are identified that could have led to soil contamination.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	6	5	9
		Guidance	6	5	9
Desired Outcomes	Remediation of contaminated soils that can affect children’s health.				

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>3-15-05</u>		Number Present: 20		
		50% +1= 11	Two Thirds = 14	
Topic	Science Labs			
Problem Statement	WAC 246-366-140 Safety prohibits “the existence of unsafe conditions which present a potential hazard to occupants of schools.” It then directs DOH to cooperate with OSPI in the development of good safety practices. This was done in Section K of the K12 H&SG. Appendix D of the Guide is a list of high risk chemicals which may be unsuitable for use in K-12 schools. These are currently being reviewed and updated. Extensive work around the state, particularly through the “Rehab the Lab” inspections and lab chemical clean-outs, has shown that science lab safety is an area which needs further attention. Currently, enforcement comes mainly through WISHA requirements, or the Fire Marshall. Lab safety training is not required as part of science teacher certification or as part of most university science degrees. Although WISHA requires that each school have a Chemical Hygiene Plan where hazardous chemicals are used, and a Chemical Hygiene Officer, implementation by schools is spotty. Additionally, WISHA rules only technically apply to staff, not students. Other than RCW 70.100.120, which requires the use of eye protection when “participating in, observing, or performing any function in connection with any courses or activities taking place in eye protection areas of any private or public school...” there are not specific regulations that apply to student.			
Reference / Research	DOH/OSPI K12 Health & Safety Guide, January 2003, Section K, Appendix D WAC 296-62 General Occupational Health Standards, Part Q – Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories WAC 296-62-054 Chemical Hazards Communications Standard WAC 296-800 Core Safety Rules RCW 70.100.020 Wearing of eye protection devices required – Furnishing of – Costs Chemical Safety for Teachers & their Supervisors, Grades 7-12, ACS, 2001			
Proposal A:	Recommend maintaining WAC 246-366-140, Safety. (Voting on this item under Career & Technical was also applied by the group to science labs.)	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
Desired Outcomes	Prohibits unsafe conditions. Requires the development of the K12 H&SG for schools to follow.	Rule (21 members present for this vote)	20	1
		Guidance	No Vote	
Proposal B:	Recommend that safe chemical storage, labeling, use, and disposal practices be followed. This would include ventilation appropriate to the chemicals in use.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
Desired Outcomes	Create safer labs. Although, technically required in WISHA, this is an area that is found to be problematic in schools.	Rule		
		Guidance		
		Considered under general chemical issues.		

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: 3-15-05		Number Present: 20		
		50% +1= 11	Two Thirds = 14	
Proposal C:	Recommend that teachers be required to have safety training appropriate to the classes they teach, updated at appropriate intervals. Apply to science lab, too. (Voting on this item under Career & Technical was also applied by the group to science labs.)	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
			GRN	YEL
		Rule (21 members present for this vote)	15	2
		Guidance (19 members present for this vote)	6	9
Desired Outcomes	Creation of a culture of safety in science labs. Neither teacher certification programs nor college science degree programs require this training.			
Proposal D:	Recommend that schools address safety & health risks to students, establish protective processes, procedures, engineered controls, and provide hazard training and personal protective equipment for students appropriate to the classroom activities and hazards. Prior to students engaging in classes they are to sign a written contract agreeing to follow safety rules.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
			GRN	YEL
		Rule	9	3
		Guidance	4	12
Desired Outcomes	Increase student awareness, training, and safety.			
Proposal E:	Recommend that DOH, in conjunction with OSPI and others, develop guidance for design and occupancy loading of laboratory classrooms and lab-support facilities.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
			GRN	YEL
		Rule	15	5
		Guidance	No Vote	
Desired Outcomes	Correct safety problems created by overcrowding and poor design that are contributors to lab accidents.			

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>3-15-05</u>		Number Present: 21			
		50% +1= 11	Two Thirds = 14		
Topic	Career & Technical Education				
Problem Statement	Safety, training, appropriate ventilation, safe use and storage of hazardous chemicals, and safe equipment have been observed by inspectors to be areas of concern in Career & Technical Education (CTE), including visual and performance art classes. Where classes are covered by the CTE rules from OSPI, fewer safety issues are seen. Middle and junior high classes are not covered by these rules and are reported by risk managers to have more safety issues. WISHA rules apply to teachers and staff, but not to students. School administrators often believe that teachers are trained and knowledgeable about safety in their area of expertise. This might not be the case. WISHA holds administrators to be responsible for enforcement of regulations.				
Reference / Research	OSPI <i>Safety Guide for Career and Technical Education</i> http://www.k12.wa.us/CareerTechEd/pubdocs/safetyguide0203/safetyguide.doc DOH/OSPI K12 Health & Safety Guide, Section L, Career & Technical Education; Section R, Visual & Performing Arts WAC 296-800 Core Safety Rules				
Proposal A:	Recommend maintaining WAC 246-366-140, Safety. / Apply to science labs, too.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
Desired Outcomes	Prohibits unsafe conditions. Requires the development of the K12 H&SG for schools to follow.	Rule	20	1	0
		Guidance	No Vote		
Proposal B:	Recommend that safe chemical storage, labeling, use, and disposal practices be followed. This would include ventilation appropriate to the chemicals in use.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
Desired Outcomes	Although, technically required in WISHA, this is an area that is found to be problematic in schools.	Rule	Considered under general chemicals.		
		Guidance			
Proposal C:	Recommend that teachers be required to have safety training appropriate to the classes they teach, updated at appropriate intervals. Apply to science lab, too.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
Desired Outcomes	Increase student safety.	Rule (20 members present for this vote)	15	2	3
		Guidance (19 members present for this vote)	6	9	4
Proposal D:	Recommend that schools address safety & health risks to students, establish protective processes, procedures, engineered controls, and provide hazard training and personal protective equipment for students appropriate to the classroom activities and hazards.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
		Rule	12	2	6
		Guidance	4	12	4

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>3-15-05</u>		Number Present: 20			
		50% +1= 11	Two Thirds = 14		
Topic	Chemical Storage, Use, Disposal, & Spill Clean-up				
Problem Statement	Chemicals are used in a wide variety of activities in schools by students, teachers, and maintenance staff. Hazardous chemicals need to be stored, used, and disposed of appropriately. Staff needs appropriate training in use, disposal, and spill clean-up. For certain chemicals, spill kits may be necessary to clean-up spills safely. Staff may bring chemicals to school that do not have the required MSDS information, are not stored appropriately, or are not part of the schools operation and maintenance program.				
Reference / Research	DOH/OSPI K12 Health & Safety Guide, Section B, Building Operation & Maintenance WAC 296-800 Core Safety Rules				
Proposal A:	Recommend changing the language in WAC 246-366-050(6) to say “hazardous chemicals” instead of “poisonous compounds.” Chemicals are to be properly labeled, used only when necessary, and stored in appropriate rooms or cabinets with appropriate ventilation to prevent unauthorized use, food contamination, or a fire or exposure hazard.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule ()	Postponed to 4-5-05		
		Guidance			
Desired Outcomes	Update and clarify the rule language.				
Proposal B:	Recommend that staff be trained in the use, storage, disposal, and spill clean-up of hazardous chemicals stored or used in their work area.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	14	3	2
		Guidance	5	10	4
Proposal C:	The least hazardous, or non-hazardous, chemicals should be used as necessary to the job.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	Postponed to 4-5-05		
		Guidance			
Proposal D:	Recommend that staff and volunteers use only cleaning products or other chemicals approved for use by the school district. Donated chemicals or cleaning products must be reviewed and approved by the district.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	11	6	2
		Guidance	4	9	6

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>4-5-05</u>		Number Present: 16			
		50% +1= 9	Two Thirds = 11		
Topic	CCA (Chromated Copper Arsenate) Treated Wood used in Playground Structures				
Problem Statement	<p>CCA is a chemical preservative that protects wood from rotting due to insects and microbial agents. CCA has been used to pressure treat lumber used for decks, playgrounds, and other outdoor uses since the 1930’s. CCA is a registered chemical pesticide that is subject to the EPA’s regulation under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The playground equipment made with wood treated with CCA is under the jurisdiction of the CPSC under the rules of CPSC’s Federal Hazardous Substances Act. EPA and the manufacturer’s of CCA reached a voluntary agreement to end the manufacture of CCA-treated wood for most consumer applications by 12-31-03. Some CCA treated wood might be found in stores after that date – until it is used up.</p> <p>Hand-to-mouth behavior of children is believed to be the primary source of exposure of young children to arsenic from CCA treated playsets. Arsenic is a known carcinogen.</p>				
Reference / Research	<p>EPA Facts on CCA treated wood http://www.epa.gov/oppad001/reregistration/cca/cca_consumer_safety.htm http://www.epa.gov/oppad001/reregistration/cca/pressuretreatedwood_alternatives.htm http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/antimicrobials/reregistration/cca/</p>				
Proposal A:	Recommend that CCA or creosote treated wood shall not be used in new playground equipment installations, or the repair or modification of existing playground and landscape structures exposed to children. Current EPA recommendations for treated wood products for playsets should be followed. EPA / CPSC recommendations for applying penetrating coatings such as oil-based semi-transparent stains (frequency varies depending on the climate) should be encouraged. Plans for replacement or remediation of contamination from CCA treated lumber & playground equipment shall be developed.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule (17 members present for this vote)	10	4	3
		Guidance (17 members present for this vote)	2	11	4
Desired Outcomes	Protection of children from toxic contaminants.				
Proposal B:	Recommend that schools mitigate and remediate known playground soil contamination.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule (15 members present for this vote.)	11	3	1
		Guidance (15 members present for this vote)	6	7	2

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>4-5-05</u>		Number Present: 16			
		50% +1= 9	Two Thirds = 11		
Proposal C:	Recommend that schools shall notify parents and staff of practices that may have led to playground soil contamination when schools are informed of such potential contamination by LHJs or the Department of Ecology.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	3	3	10
		Guidance	5	11	0
Proposal D:	Recommend that schools shall notify parents and staff of area-wide contamination that may have led to playground soil contamination when schools are informed of such potential contamination by LHJs or the Department of Ecology.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	4	5	7
		Guidance	8	8	0

Decision Agenda for: <u>4-5-05</u>		Number Present: 16	
		50% +1= 9	Two Thirds = 11
Topic	Safety concerns with Athletics, PE, and Sports		
Problem Statement	<p>Sports, athletics, and PE do not have any requirements in the area of health and safety unless they are a WIAA (Washington Interscholastic Athletic Association) competitive sport. Then they must follow the standards of the National High School Federation. PE teachers and coaches should all have mandatory training in national standards of safety, supervision, appropriate protective equipment, first aid and CPR. National research has identified specific areas where injuries, including ones with potentially life-threatening or seriously disabling, consequences occur. These included movable soccer goals that are not properly anchored (CPSC), goal posts that are not padded, baseball / softball bases that are not “break-away” or flush with the ground (Institute for Preventative Sports Medicine – IPSM), use of regular soccer balls for heading practice instead of a light-weight beach ball which can prevent concussion, students returning to play after a concussion before they are fully recovered (a second impact concussion can result in disability or death), etc.</p> <p>Sanitation and disease transmission prevention are issues with sports and sports equipment. Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA), a very difficult to treat skin infection that is increasingly being seen among competitive sports participants. More secondary schools are putting in full fitness gyms. Proper cleaning and sanitation of equipment is crucial to preventing the spread of infections.</p>		
Reference / Research	<p>Institute for Preventative Sports Medicine</p> <p>Consumer Product Safety Commission, Consumer Product Safety Alert, Movable Soccer Goals Can Fall Over on Children, Guidelines for Movable Soccer Goal Safety, 1-95</p> <p>University of Pittsburg Medical Center Concussion Program</p> <p>Washington State DOH MRSA fact sheet, 2-10-05</p> <p>CDC, MMWR, vol. 52 / no. 33, pages 793-794, 8-22-03</p>		

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>4-5-05</u>		Number Present: 16			
		50% +1= 9	Two Thirds = 11		
Proposal A:	Recommend that WAC 246-366-140, Safety, be modified, to include sports, athletics, and PE in the list specifying that “The secretary in cooperation with the state superintendent of public instruction shall review potentially hazardous conditions in schools which are in violation of good safety practice, especially in laboratories, industrial arts, vocational instruction, <u>sports, athletics and physical education</u> areas. They shall jointly prepare a guide for use by department personnel during routine school inspections in identifying violations of good safety practices. The guide should also include recommendations for safe facilities and safe practices.”	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	13	2	1
		Guidance	4	5	7
Desired Outcomes	Sports, athletics and PE are areas of high injury potential where current health, safety, and protective equipment standards, based on current medical research, should be employed to prevent injuries. Injury prevention guidance for high risk activities should be part of the K12 H&SG, based on a review of claims, CPSC, the Institute for Preventative Sports Medicine, etc. Included should be references to proper maintenance and sanitation of equipment.				
Proposal B:	Recommend that a requirement for proper sanitation and infection control be addressed in a specific subsection WAC 246-366. Supporting specific recommendations and best management practices should be in guidance, such as the K-12 H&S guide, and the DOH/OSPI Infectious Disease Control Guide.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	12	4	0
		Guidance	6	8	2

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>4-5-05</u>		Number Present: 16		
		50% +1= 9	Two Thirds = 11	
Topic	First Aid and CPR Training			
Problem Statement	<p>Workgroup participants have identified the lack of requirements for school staff to be certified in First Aid and CPR as a major public health issue in schools. Past requirements have been weakened. L&I have some requirements, but it’s to serve staff, not students. Coaches (FA & CPR), bus drivers (FA), Career & Technical Ed teachers ((FA & CPR), PE and Health & Fitness Teachers (required for endorsement). First aid / CPR training only recommended for lab science teachers and playground supervisors.</p> <p>Asthma and allergic reactions are an issue in schools. School staff should know how to respond appropriately to an asthma or allergy incident, how to assist with epi pens, and the basics of reducing asthma triggers.</p>			
Reference / Research	<p>WISHA, WAC 296-62-40025 (d) (v) (C) WAC 180-79A-380 (1) WAC 180-82-340 (2) WAC 180-20-101 (d) WIAA Handbook, 23.2.1, A & B WAC 296-800-15005</p>			
Proposal A:	<p>Recommend including in WAC 246-366 a requirement for first aid & CPR training, specific to children, on a regular basis, for science, C&T Ed, PE teachers, playground supervisors, coaches, bus drivers, and some percentage of school staff , particularly any that are alone with children. The training shall be presented by certified trainers from a recognized program, such as the American Red Cross or the Evergreen Safety Council, and not be an on-line training unless recognized by the Department of L&I.</p>	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
Desired Outcomes	<p>Training in first aid, CPR, and responding to an asthma attack is necessary for ensuring that an incident involving a child is responded to properly; reducing the seriousness of the incident and preventing further harm.</p>	Rule	16	0 0
		Guidance	No vote	
Proposal B:	<p>Recommend that teachers, coaches, and school staff receive basic training in recognizing and responding to medical conditions specific to children. An increased level of training is required for those responsible for addressing specific medical conditions of individual students.</p>	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote	
Desired Outcomes	<p>Staff will be trained to cope with likely scenarios. They’re already responsible by the nature of their presence and being the adults. They need to be trained adequately.</p>	Rule	10	4 2
		Guidance	7	6 3

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>4-5-05</u>		Number Present: 16			
		50% +1= 9	Two Thirds = 11		
Proposal C:	Recommend that schools assess risks in school programs and design and implement training to address the risks.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	1	5	10
		Guidance	10	6	0

Decision Agenda for: <u>4-5-05</u>		Number Present: 17			
		50% +1=9	Two Thirds = 12		
Topic	Chemical Storage, Use, Disposal, & Spill Clean-up				
Problem Statement	Chemicals are used in a wide variety of activities in schools by students, teachers, and maintenance staff. Hazardous chemicals need to be stored, used, and disposed of appropriately. Staff needs appropriate training in use, disposal, and spill clean-up. For certain chemicals, spill kits may be necessary to clean-up spills safely. Staff may bring chemicals to school that do not have the required MSDS information, are not stored appropriately, or are not part of the schools operation and maintenance program.				
Reference / Research	DOH/OSPI K12 Health & Safety Guide, Section B, Building Operation & Maintenance WAC 296-800 Core Safety Rules				
Proposal A:	Recommend changing the language in WAC 246-366-050 (6) to say “hazardous chemicals” instead of “poisonous compounds.” Chemicals are to be properly labeled, used only when necessary, and stored in appropriate rooms or cabinets with appropriate ventilation to prevent unauthorized use, food contamination, exposure, or fire hazard.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	16	1	0
		Guidance	4	11	2
Desired Outcomes	Update and clarify the rule language.				
Proposal B:	Recommend that staff be trained in the use, storage, disposal, and spill clean-up of hazardous chemicals stored or used in their work area.	Recommendation established by workgroup on 3-15-05			
Proposal C:	The least hazardous, or non-hazardous, chemicals shall be used as necessary to effectively accomplish the job while lowering the risk associated with chemical use.	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			GRN	YEL	RED
		Rule	4	3	10
		Guidance	10	6	1

School Rule Development Committee

Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda

Decision Agenda for: <u>4-5-05</u>		<i>Number Present: 17</i>	
		50% +1=9	Two Thirds = 12
Proposal D:	Recommend that staff and volunteers use only cleaning products or other chemicals approved for use by the school district. Donated chemicals or cleaning products must be reviewed and approved by the district.	<i>Recommendation established by workgroup on 3-15-05</i>	

Topic	Integrated Pest Management
Problem Statement	<p>WAC 246-366-050(5) requires that “the premises and all buildings shall be free of insects and rodents of public health significance and conditions which attract, provide harborage and promote propagation of vermin.” The field of pest control in public buildings is evolving towards the use of least toxic pesticides, only when necessary and non-chemical means of control cannot be used. EPA and various states, including Washington, have been developing model IPM programs and guidelines for schools to use.</p> <p>In an IPM program, prevention is always the preferred strategy. Prevention includes appropriate design of school facilities, sanitation, maintenance, and a long list of other strategies. The aim of prevention is to create an environment that is not conducive to pest colonization, growth, and reproduction.</p> <p>Monitoring is another essential element of IPM. By keeping track of pest populations, pest managers know whether pests are reaching unacceptable levels, and whether treatment is really necessary. Similarly, monitoring reveals whether pest treatments have been effective. The conventional alternative to monitoring-calendar treatments-often results in unnecessary pesticide use.</p> <p>When pesticides are used, a good IPM practitioner will use the least hazardous method possible. This means weighing the safety hazard of different options. If a pesticide is needed, minimize hazard by preventing pesticide exposure to staff or students and by using the least toxic products if there is opportunity for exposure to people.</p> <p>Finally, communication is particularly important in school IPM programs. Because school programs depend on so many different people-administrators, food service workers, janitorial staff, teachers, and hired contractors, to name a few-it is essential that each school set up a system of reporting problems, notifying staff of prevention issues, and recording actions taken. In addition, posting pesticide treated areas and pre-notification of school staff and parents is required under WA state law.</p>
Reference / Research	<p>DOH/OSPI K12 Health & Safety Guide, Section Q, Pesticide Use in Schools</p> <p>Washington State Urban Pesticide Education Strategy Team: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/upest/</p>

***School Rule Development Committee
Safety Workgroup Decision Agenda***

Proposal A:	<p>Recommend Integrated Pest Management (IPM) be used. IPM is defined in state statute (RCW) and characterized as a flexible, planned approach to pest control which maximizes pest prevention and uses multiple methods (physical, mechanical, biological, and chemical) to control pests. The basic elements of a school IPM program would include Prevention, Pest monitoring, Use of least-hazardous methods, and Communication. Specific guidance would be in the K12 H&SG to address formulating IPM programs for schools. Remediation of pest-caused damage to the school facility is a component of building maintenance related to Integrated Pest Management.</p>	Proposal In?	Workgroup Vote		
			<i>GRN</i>	<i>YEL</i>	<i>RED</i>
		Rule	14	2	0
		Guidance	5	9	2
Desired Outcomes	A safer environment for students that is free of pests of public health significance.				